136 of lignite in the detritus on the slopes and in the wadis are very rare; this he considered to be probably due to the very heavy rains which fall in the mountains every few years, which produce such floods that enormous rocks are moved along the wadi beds.

464 312 135 Mr. Little stated that the difficulties of working the deposits had been pointed out by Mr. Beeby-Thompson and Dr. Ball (who visited Mukalla in 1918). They thought that cheap unskilled labour could be produced locally, but for working on a large scale Mr. Little expressed the opinion that the local supply would prove unreliable and that labour would have to be imported. On the other hand, Messrs. Beeby-Thompson and Ball were not aware that a river (the water of which is slightly saline) flows through the oil-shale district near Neifa. Above Neifa the water is potable when boiled, but below Neifa it is very tainted by the petroliferous deposits through which it passes. Supplies of water might also be obtained by conserving the flood-water which flows down the wadis from the interior. There is generally a small flood every rainy season, with bigger floods every few years.

135 The heat of the sun in summer in the Hadhramaut is so great that rocks near the surface must lose most of their volatile constituents, and, to get a true indication of the amount of these it is necessary to take samples from a greater depth than has been done hitherto. The improvement which may take place with increasing depth is shown by the results of the analysis of two samples from Asfal Al 'Ain. The first was collected from different parts of the face of the seam which had been exposed for over a month, and the second was obtained by driving a hole 5 feet into the seam and taking it from the last portion removed. The calorific value of the latter sample, from Asfal Al 'Ain being 11,466 B.T.Us. and of those from Kasai and Wadi Howeri over 10,000 B.T.Us., show that in a country where fuel supplies are very scanty the lignite deposits would prove an important source of fuel. The oil-shales probably extend to south-west much beyond the area visited and mapped, and if at some distance below the surface they are richer than the sample brought by Messrs. Beeby-Thompson and Ball, they could be distilled near the river. In the economic exploitation of the fuel resources of the Sultanate, the possibility of finding oil fuel in the As Sidara district should be considered, as if oil exists there the pipe-line could be brought down the river to Wadi Arus and Neifa and thence to the coast. The river at Wadi Arus is 15 miles and at Neifa 10 miles in a straight line from the lignite deposits at Ad Da'liya, from which the fuel for the distillation of the oil-shales might be obtained. The danger of pipe-lines and railways being swept away by the big floods which occur every few years would have to be borne in mind when laying them. There is an anchorage for dhows at Mersa Riqeima just east of the river mouth, which Mr. Little thought might be suitable for small steamers except during the monsoon period.

hramaut, and even though they may live in the Territory for many years, they visit their own country when possible and send their children there to school.

Zanzibar.—Writing of his visit to Zanzibar in 1857 Burton (*Zanzibar, City, Island and Coast*, Vol. 1, p. 378) says, " the poorer Arabs who flock to Zanzibar during the season are Hazramis, and they work and live hard as the Hammals of Stamboul. These men club and mess together in gangs under an Akidah (head man), who supplies them with rice, ghi and scones, and who keeps the accounts so skilfully, that the labourer receives annually about $35, though he may gain four times that sum."

Speaking of the same period Colonel Rigby, His Britannic Majesty's Consul and Honourable Company's Agent, says in his report on Zanzibar for 1860, " a considerable number of Arabs from the Hadhramaut coast also come to labour as porters and carriers, they are a patient, industrious people, and most useful to the merchants in loading and unloading ships."

This was high praise from Rigby who was critical, and contrasts in a remarkable manner with his next statement about immigrants from Sur further along the coast. " The Arabs from the coast of Omān called ' Soorees ' are also numerous; they are a troublesome, turbulent, plundering race always ready for any mischief. They are filthy, squalid, ill featured savages and arrant cowards."

Major F. B. Pearce, a late British Resident at Zanzibar, wrote in 1919 that the Hadhramis formed an important section of the Arab population of Zanzibar. " In physical appearance, pursuits and mode of life they differ somewhat from the Oman Arab. The Mshihiri[1] is a thin, spare man of medium height, without an ounce of superfluous flesh on his body. His face is long and thin and generally hairless; and those of them who have not resided sufficiently long in Zanzibar to become enervated by its softening climate and surroundings possess a marked glitter of the eye, indicative of hidden fires within, which might burst forth on little provocation.

" Under the normal conditions of life in Zanzibar they are hard and willing workers, keeping much to themselves, and living together in a special quarter of the town.

" While some of the more influential and wealthier Mshihiris have made Zanzibar their permanent home, the majority come to the Sultanate for a period in order to earn money, and they then return to their own home in Arabia. When in Zanzibar they work in the port loading and unloading ships, and they are in great demand as stevedores up and down the coast. The lighter forms of labour sought for by the Mshihiri is water carrying from house to house, and they perform this work with the same assiduity and trustiness, as in the heavier labour connected with ships.

[1] The singular of the Swahilised form of Shihiri, the plural is Washihiri.

ADEN MN1
HADHRAMAUT MN2

N 164 of which are almost invariably associated with widespread undernutrition.

Diseases Spread or Contracted Chiefly Through Intestinal or Urinary Tract

H A 164 **Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.** Typhoid fever is sporadic, and 10 to 35 cases are reported from the Colony each year. Over one half of the known cases occur usually among nonresident laborers. Paratyphoid fevers are grouped with typhoid in the morbidity statistics. The rate of infection is not known, but both paratyphoid A and paratyphoid B fevers are undoubtedly present. Typhoid fever is apparently endemic in the Protectorate, although recognized cases are reputedly rare in the Hadhramaut.

H A 164 515 **Dysenteries.** Dystentery is prevalent throughout this region, where the unhygienic habits of the people and the abundance of flies promote the spread of intestinal infections. From 500 to 1,300 cases are treated annually in the civilian hospitals and dispensaries in the Colony. Amebic dysentery predominates among the few cases in which the differential diagnosis is established, but a large proportion of the remainder are probably bacillary infections. Of the 589 cases recorded in 1949, 1 was diagnosed as bacillary dysentery and 48 as amebic, while 540 were unclassified. The percentage of carriers of *Endamoeba histolytica* is believed to be high: it has been estimated at 40 to 50 per cent among immigrants from Yemen, many of whom are engaged in the handling of foodstuffs in the Colony.

H A 164 Amebic and bacillary dysentery, as well as diarrhea and enteritis, are grouped together as "dysentery" in the official statistics. In each of the 5 years 1946-50, the A 165 167 dysentery deaths numbered 334 to 406, or approximately 20 to 25 per cent of the recorded mortality in the Colony. Among the 393 deaths reported in 1950 as due to dysentery, 107 were among the immigrant population. The younger age groups are most seriously affected, and the local au-

there are still slaves in the Protectorate but except class, they are not unsympathetic, unlike the

The Arabian attitude toward the slave is not unkind: the slave has certain customary rights, and is better fed and clothed than many who are free.

These mountaineers hardly resemble the Arab of popular imagination, nor do they wear headbands and flowing robes. The Yemenite Arabs are usually of slight stature, dark-skinned and beardless, though there are so many types that it is impossible to generalize. They are a charming people, and civilized. Their condition would be much improved had they lasting peace and good government, though the complete opening-up of the country to outside influence and commerce would spell disaster for an economic system which has worked with success for two or three thousand years. To an ever-increasing degree the Protectorate and South Yemen have become economically dependent on the port of Aden. Labour is drawn from the up-country villages. The villager will go to Aden and earn £1 : 10 : 6 a month at coolie work, live on 7s. 6d. out of that sum, and save the rest to return to his village. There he will remain until necessity drives him to earn more. A large proportion of the inhabitants of Aden must be composed of these floating elements of population.

Internally the motor-lorry has made communications between the towns much easier; the aeroplane, too, has made a difference to the Protectorate and is a familiar sight in some places. It is now possible to control areas with a handful of planes where formerly thousands of ground troops were necessary to penetrate.

The Turkish mosque in San'a, capital of the Yemen